TUESDAY, MAY 24, 1887. * Advertisements for THE WERKLY SUR,

terued to-morrow morning, must be handed in this evening before six o'clock.

Taxation Without Representation. The Americans of 1760 objected, with a firmness which afterward led them to an eight years' tussle with the stepmother country, to taxation without representation. A great deal of taxation with a very little

representation is what the inhabitants of this city get from the rest of the State. They are allowed to pay, but not to play. Now York city is constantly made to pay more than its proportionate share of the

State taxes, and schemes are constantly devised by the majority of the Legislature to make the disproportion more disproportionate. On the other hand, the majority in the Legislature persistently denies to the city of New York the representation in the Legislature to which its population entitles it.

The demands and wishes of the people of the city of New York in regard to legislation about their own affairs are held of no account at Albany. Our representatives may be as faithful as they can to the opinions of their constituents, but it is to little purpose. The Hawbuck kings at Albany always make it a rule to find out what this town wants and

The people of this island are sick of being plundered, and sick of having the petty or hypocritical standards of life of Hawbuck legislators forced upon the capital city of the Taxation without representation must go.

The Reporters and the Mob.

"Where are the American reporters? Kill them! Knock them down!"

Such was the amiable question and such were the kindly exclamations of the wild yahoes who tried to kill Mr. O'BRIEN and his companions in Kingston the other night. The rullians only succeeded in making an essault with intent to kill, and in bringing enduring shame upon their town, its Mayor, its military, and its police. Mr. O'BRIEN has work to do yot, and no time to bo killed; and the American reporters will always be busy. It will probably never happen to them, however, even in the strange and often thrilling investigations which reporter in the course of their profession have to make of criminals and crime, to come into contact with more bloodthirsty, bruta cutthroats than that loval mob.

No wonder the Kingston bunglers at as-sassination wanted to kill the American reporters. The business of these servants of the press is to give the facts and to tell the truth. If the press could only be silenced. if the telling of the truth could only be punished with murder, if the fury of mob could only spend itself upon innocent men who publish to the world their indictment of the shameless patricians who grind the faces of the poor and make Ireland a desert and a poorhouse, what a help that would b to the glorious cause of coercion!

The press is only the representative of enlightened public opinion and humane civilization. If public opinion could be falsified, ! civilization could be set back to STRONGBOW standard, the Canadian bullies and the Eng lish bullies think they might have their way They see their enemy in the press, and then they let their bludgeons fall.

Yet they have not been able to succeed in their attacks upon two or three unarmed re porters. And the civilized world, the enlight ened opinion of mankind, are not to be persuaded by the clubs of thugs from their firm belief in the good cause of Ireland nor from their firm support of it.

Keep an Eye on France.

They who appreciate how gravely the markets for American products and American securities would be affected by disturbances in Europe would do well during the next few days to keep their eyes fastened on the storm signals displayed in the French capital. The ill-informed observers who have imagined that the present Ministerial crisis in Paris turned on an insignificant question of finance will learn that the relations of France to Germany on the one hand, and to Russia on the other, depend on the composition of the next Cabinet.

Everybody in Europe understands that the real question now debated in President GRÉVY'S closet is whether Gen. BOULANGER is to return to the War Office stronger than ever, or whether he and his programme are to be definitely abandoned. What answer the Germans and Russians respectively desire is already plain enough from the comments of the official and semi-official press That Russia would recognize in the retention of Gen. BOULANGER the guarantee of a stable policy which is the indispensable condition of an alliance, must be inferred after the clear declaration of the St. Petersburg Gazette that "the manner of the settlement of the present trouble will show whether or not France means to escape from her present humiliating position and to fearlessly play a responsible part in the events of the day. If we will but boar in mind that every word of this atterance must have been carefully weighed by the official censor, we shall comprehend its profound significance.

On the other hand, although the North German Gazette maintains a curious reti conce, the Berlin Post, which on several notable occasions has been found useful by Prince Bushanck, pronounces unmistakably against BOULANGER and his plans. It dis tinetly threatens France with war if she al lows Boulanger to mobilize a single army corps. The Chancellor may be counting on the peremptory refusal of M. Jules Ferry and the rump of sixty Opportunists—all that any longer dare to take GAMBETTA'S name in vain-to support any Cabinet of which BOULANGER is a member. What France thinks about the matter is indicated by the petitions rained on M. GREVY from all parts of the country, but conspicuously from the tern provinces and the large cities. What Paris thinks was shown on Sunday, when a a bye-election for the Chamber of Deputies the late War Minister, though known to be ineligible, received more than 20,000 votes In other words, the prolongation of this crisis has provoked a species of informal ebiscite in favor of Gen. BOULANGER and ils programme.

If, in the face of these popular acclama tions, M. Rouvien, or any other nonentity, should form a Cabinet in which Gen. Boy-LANGER would occupy the War Office, it is certain that no heed would be given to the threats of the Berlin Post; that the mobilisation, not of one corps, but of two corps, would be carried out, and that Prince Bis-MARCE would be tacitly challenged to say what he purposed to do about it. By one and the same stroke the Czar would be notito repeat the language of the St. Peters-g Gasette—that France does intend hereer to "fearlessly play a responsible part

For events, in our opinion, we shall not ~ long to wait, if, as now seems probable,

the outcome of the present crisis is to make Gen. BOULANGER virtually the arbiter of the iestinies of France.

Missouri's Experiment.

The State of Missouri is now practically without organized militia. A few months ago it had five regiments: the First, Second Third, Fifth, and Seventh. These are all now disbanded, under an order recently issued and it is said that the only organization left in St. Louis is a light cavalry company.

This is the result of the defeat of a bill in

ing order and guarding property and lives.

When the measure was first rejected, the

officers of the militia resigned in a body, but

the Governor postponed the acceptance

of the resignations until the bill should

be reconsidered. Taken up a second

time, it was again defeated, although by the close vote of 68 to 65. The two St.

Louis regiments promptly resigned, the other

three followed, the Governor having had this

understanding with them, and now the State

has virtually no National Guard.

The militia organizations of Missouri have

long complained that the Legislature does

not treat them with liberality or even with

ordinary justice. They say that they have

compensation, and to go to actual expenses

in the State's service which are not reim-

bursed. They say that the State has never

appropriated a dollar for such support of the

militia as is customary in some other States;

and they are indigment at the defeat of a re-

lief bill so moderate in its proportions as the

one of this spring.

Whatover the full merits of the case, Mis-

souri is making a very questionable experi-

ment in undertaking to do without an or-

ganized, uniformed, and trained militia

Norcan any State fairly expect its militia to

be ready at the Governor's call to preserve

order and guard property, often at the peril

of their own lives, and yet actually pay for

the privilege of getting themselves ready

and equipped for this duty.

The importance of the militia is unques

tionable. The maintenance of even smal

forces, if well chosen, well equipped, and

well disciplined, not only affords a guarantee

of the preservation of peace and order, but

removes the necessity of increasing the

standing army. At the present time a dis-

pute between the militia forces of a State and

its Legislature, based on allegations of par-

simony and resulting in the disbandment of

the former, is particularly foolish on account

of the new national militia law. This law not

only doubles the former annual appropria

tion made from the United States Treasury

for providing arms for the militia, but appor

tions it according to the percentage of the

enlisted, organized, and uniformed militia

Man or Whistle to Blame.

Two sad men must Captains PERRY and

Inving be, the commanders of the Britannic

and Celtic. Four persons have been killed, a

score have been seriously hurt, and two good

ships have been badly smashed while in-

trusted to their sole and undisputed control

and under circumstances that point to the

impossibility of both of them being absolved

If they both are blameless, then there is no

value in fog whistles, and the regulations for

their use are but useless interpolations in the

International Rules that prescribe the universal understanding under which ships are

The testimony is that when the Britannic

and Celtic were nearing each other, the fog

was thick and there was next to no wind.

With these conditions the whistles should

have been audible for several miles

"Madam," said the famous Nestor of the Sea

Capt. Cook of the Etruria, to a lady who was

took on a pilot who told me that he had

heard the whistle ten miles away. It may

ships were heard for some time before they

struck, so each commander knew that the

Article 13 of the International Rules save

that "every ship, whether sailing ship or

steamship, shall, in a fog, mist, or falling

snow, go at moderate speed." But when

two ships in a fog come within hear-

ing distance the above law is disposed

of, and only the most deliberate, patient,

timid manœuvres can be justified. The way

is to be felt with the same care that a big

ship is brought up to its dock. It is to be

measured by feet instead of by boat's lengths

until, by careful marking of the whistles, it

ecomes certain that the two vessels have

The Britannic's battered sides and the

Celtic's bow, not to speak of the bodies

puried at sea, seem incompatible with the

idea that the most serious blame does not

lie with one or both of the White Star Cap

tains. If they are blameless and are to re

main on their ships, then the steam whistle

Thirteen to One.

The new civil service rules, making exam-

on in the solemn, patrician environment of

Our valued and veracious Republican con-

temporary, the Mail and Express, notes that

of the fourteen members of this Board of

Singularly enough, the remaining member

s not a Mugwump, but a Democrat. Whence

he came is not explained. It must have

taken patient research, unusual knowledge

and perhaps the offer of a special reward to

Now that he is found, his Republican asso

ciates will doubtless take measures to examine him for promotion, and they can be trust

A Democrat on a civil service examination

coard cannot feel entirely at his ease any

way; but a Democrat on such a board in the

gime, must be an anomaly and a surprise to

War Department, under the Old Salem Ré-

We do not like to bother Secretary Ends.

corr about business, but it really seems as if

he might inquire how this Democrat crept in

and see that he creeps out. Do not be un-

just to the Republicans. Let 'em have their

proper proportion of representation on the board. Let 'em have the whole fourteen.

But how in the name of old JACE ENDICOTT

f Dorchester, England, and Naumkeag,

Massachusetts, did that one Democrat get

It is a mistake to suppose that the REY-

NOLDS case, tried last week in Norristown, is

the first modern instance of a prosecution for

plasphemy in this country. In Massachusetta,

in 1838, Abnus Knusland, editor of the Boston Investigator, was indicated for "wilfully blas-pheming the holy name of God by denying God and His creation in the following words,

romotion thirteen are Republicans.

instion for promotion compulsory, are, prop-

erly enough, to receive their first applica

night almost as well be driven off.

the War Department.

find this solitary Democrat.

ed to see that he doesn't pass.

nimself and everybody elso.

into the War Department?

passed in safety and the way is clear.

complaining of the for whistle.

not be pleasant, but it is very useful."

Itappears also that the w

ther was near at hand.

And still they struck.

existing in each State.

from blame.

prisonment in the common iall. To obviate all possibility of misunder troduced into the Legislature a short standing, we say once more that John Fleming time ago for the relief of the troops. of Jamaica is the right man for District Attor-The amount asked was only \$50,000, and it was based on the actual expenditure of time and money in preservney of Queens county.

viz.: 'The Universalists believe in a God which I do not: but believe that their God, with all his moral attributes aside from nature itself, is nothing more than a chimera of their own

KNEELAND was found guilty, and an appea

was taken to the Supreme Court, where the question was very fully discussed, and the con-viction sustained. MARCUS MORTON, Justice.

the father of the present Chief Justice of Mas-sachusetts, delivered a dissenting opinion. KREELAND was punished by sixty days' im-

From the following remarks of our es teemed contemporary, the Heraid, it appears that the Captains of at least one line of steamships have no need of lifeboats or life belts and are secure from the buffetings of the

poisterous sea: "Capt. Panny of the Britannie and Capt. Invince of the Celtic proved themselves thorough sailors as well as brave men. In the grave emergency that met them face to face they behaved with coolness and courage. The sliding doors which connect their mater-tight comparisonal were in working order."

The italies are ours. The discovery of the Captains' water-tight compartments is an honor which belongs to our contemporary.

The Hon. J. PULITZER having left the country, Col. John A. Cockenia appears to be running the World at present, and in a pretty been expected to provide their own uniforms and drill halls, to give their time without nasty manner; yet there are some auggestions whereof he ought not to provoke a revival.

> "We do not wait for the dawn of June this year." In this Orphic fashion does Brother Samuel Bowles of the Springfield Republican, or some one of the Springfield High School class of '88 on his editorial staff, begin a dewy and bloomy leading article. It doesn't appear how Brother Bowles is going to help waiting for the dawn of June, for the seasons will have their own way, and are not to be ordered about evon by a Mugwump. When, however, Brother Bowles says that "we (he has) have been plunged into " " billows " " created with foam " " brooded over by blue mists of smoky haze," it appears that he has been enjoying his clear over some late May book. Was not this a bad example for the lads the B. H. S., 1888?

Two years or more usually clapse before the doings of the Geological Burvey may be studied in the big volumes issued from the Government printing office. This tardy diffusion of knowledge, however, is celerity itself compared with the delays in some foreign scientific bureaus. For political reasons the details of very important explorations are in some countries withheld from the public entiroly. Russia's advances in Central Asia have usually been preceded by brilliant explorations of which very little is heard for years, or at least not until Russia has made all the use she requires of the knowledge obtained.

The British Government is carefully keeping from the public eye the report of the explorations and surveys of the Afghan Frontier Com mission made in Afghanistan over two years ago. The facts have been filed away for officia use, but the Government is in no hurry to give Russia points about the route to India. Not a few private explorers also hide their light under a bushel for years after they get

home. It is seven years since WHYMPER climbed some of the highest peaks in the Anles, and stood in the snow up to his neck on the top of Chimborazo, the grand summit that tain climbers who preceded WHYMPER. The book of this famous mountaineer has been long promised, but has not yet appeared. Machineau spent some years wandering across the Sahara and among the Mohammedan States south of it. It took him seven years to write an account of his travels; but the line of his book was worth reading, which is a ular and hurriedly written accounts of travels

Where would one suppose the maximum of marine speed had gone to? The last torpedo just gone over the measured mile at a speed of 29.01 knots per hour, or more than 83 miles.

THE LATEST IMPOSTURE.

The Fulschood of the London Chronicle

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir: It is not true that the Irish College in Rome has sued a memoir hostile to the Irish national party and vituperative of Mr. Parnell and the cause he fights for. The story is a mere lie invented by some English impostor.

It is not true that Monsignor-Kirby of the Irish College in Rome is hostile to the cause of reland. He is an old man, 87 years of age. Before he was a priest he was a Home Ruler. He spoke with O'Connell at Waterford more than sixty years ago, and he has never wavered in his devotion to the nationality of Ireland. He has never been associated with the foes of Ireland. When Sir George Errington was in Rome in his celebrated attempt to enlist the authority of the Vatican on the Engish side. Monsignor Kirby went personally to the Pope, who had been his college classmate, and earnestly warned the Holy Father against the English Intrigner

Monsignor Kirby is the close friend of Archbishop Walsh of Dublin; he was the teacher of Archbishop Croke. In regard to Ireland their entiments are his. There is no difference of

opinion or feeling between them. The fabrication of the Morning Chronicle is utterly false and scandalous, and the comments made upon it are erroneous and cruel. I confidently rely upon THE SUN to set the truth plainly before the American people, and to do justice to this venerable patriot, scholar, and ecclesiastic, whose honored life for nearly fourscore years and ten contradicts every as-ONE WHO KNOWS.

NEW YORK, May 23. A TRUE AMERICAN'S LETTER.

A Kuight of Labor Condomns the Attempted, Boycott of The Sun.

The following letter was received yesterday at this office, with the writer's full name and address, though we print it with the signature he subscribed:

TO THE EDITOR OF THE SUN-Sir! I have been a reader of the daily SUM for seven years, of the Sunday SUM for three years, and am opposed to a boycott of the paper, as I think it a very fair one on the inbor question. I am a steady subscriber from our newsdealer here. Shall read or subscribe for any planet you issue, be it SUN, Moon, or Comet, so long as I find it as fair as I have found it in the past. This subscription is tendered to show you that I am opposed to a boycott of THE SUE. A KNIGHT OF LABOR.

Will Hold Off for Two Years.

"I have made my will, dear," the sick man said to his wife, " and you will inherit everyth conditionally. But I have one last request to make, and that is that you do not marry again for two years."
"How much is the property worth, John!" inquired the weeping lady
"About akteen hundred dollars."
"Well, John." she said. "the thought that, you may
possibly die almost breaks my beart, but your last request shall be respected. I shink I can accomplish is
with economy

Rewarding a Here. "What had we better do," said the Superin-

tendent of the road to the President, "for the brakeman who saved No. 3 from being wrocked! Both of his legs are broken."

"We'll cire him a trip pass somewhere."

"But the inter-State Commerce law!"

"True. I forgot that, "said the President, with vexation. "Perhaps the law will be repealed, and then we can give him a pass. He's a hero."

Couldn't Stand the Foreigners "Well, my girl," said Superintendent Jackson to a young Irish woman, who happened to be the only one of her nationality aboard a big steamship filled with Scandinavians. "what kind of a young did you have?"
"Oh, don't mixtion it, sorr. Ruch isboring surmers no dhoent woman ever crossed the say with before. Divis a wan could understand a warried of English!" THE BARTRAM SUGAR CASE.

Attempt to Held the Government to Trenty WASHINGTON, May 23 .- A curious case of WASHINGTON, May 23.—A curious case of an attempt to hold the Government to certain treaty stipulations in the collection of duties upon imports was settled by a decision of the United States Supreme Court this afternoon. Thomas W. Bartram and Joseph B. Bartram of New York are sugar brokers, and two years ago imported four cargoes of brown and unrefined sugars and molasses from the Island of St. Croix, a province belonging to the King of Denmark. Referring to the treaty of July 3 1875, made with the King of Denmark, the importers demanded of William H. Robertson. porters demanded of William H. Robertson. Collector of the Port of New York, that these cargoes be admitted free of duty. This was, of course, refused, and, paying duty under pro-test, the importers carried their case to the

course, refused, and, paying duty under protest, the importers carried their case to the United States Circuit Court for the Southern District of New York, and stated the following as their case:

Article four of the Danish treaty provides that "no higher duties shall be imposed upon the importation into the United States of any article, the produce or manufacture of the dominions of as Majesty, the king of Denmark, and no higher or other duties shall be imposed on the importation into the said dominions of any article the produce or manufacture of the United States, than are or shall be payable on the like being the produce or manufacture of any article the produce or manufacture of any other foreign country." The reciprocity treaty with the kingdom of Hawaii provides that all importations of unrefined sugars and molasses shall be snittled to entry free of duty. The Bartrams claimed that, basing their claim upon the fourth article of the Danish treaty, above quoted, they were entitled to enter their sugar and molasses, the product of the Danish domains, free, because imports of like character from Hawaii were entered free of duty.

The Government filed a demurrer to the complaint of the importers, elasiming that the law of Congress imposing duties admitted no such sugars free, and that the law was the only guide for the customs officers. The Court sustained the descurrer, and the case was brought to the Supreme Court, which to-day sustained the lower court upon practically the same grounds.

INTER-STATE COMMERCE.

Charges Against the Pennsylvania and New York Control of Violating the Law.

WASHINGTON, May 23.—Before the Inter-State Commerce Commission to-day Mr. Wm. Brown, in behalf of the Chicago and Alton Railroad Company, filed charges against the Pennsylvania Railroad Company of violation of the third section of the Inter-State Commerce act. He charged specifically that the Pennsylvania Company had unlawfully given preference and advantage to the Chicago, Burington and Quincy Bailroad in the interchange of passengers at Chicago, and denied to the Chicago and Alton reasonable facilities for the interchange of passenger traffic. This is alleged to be the result of an unlawful combination on the part of the Pennsylvania and other companies to secree the public.

Mr. Brown also filed in behalf of the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Company, similar charges against the New York Central and Hudson River Railroad Company. The Commission, after hearing his statement, entered an order for the companies against which the complaints are made to appear and make answer in ten days.

Statements were also filed in behalf of the Chicago and Alton, and the Chicago, Rock Island and Pacific Railroad Companies in answer to the complaints made against them by the Burton Stock Car Company.

The Commission has received a communication from the Mississippi Railroad Commission protesting against the suspension of section 4, save only as to exceptional shipments in cases where the same is manifestly demanded to secure speedy transit. for the interchange of passenger traffic. This

THE PRESIDENT TO VISIT ST. LOUIS. An Invitation from 20,000 Citizens Bound in Carved Wood with Silver Cinepe.

WASHINGTON, May 23 .- A delegation from St. Louis waited upon the President at noon to-day and extended to him and Mrs. Cleveland an invitation to visit that city during the coming fall. The delegation was headed by Mayor Francis. The invitation was contained in an elegantly bound book, with carved wooden covers, the carvings representing the great bridge and the principal municipal buildings of St. Louis. The clasps and edges of the book are of solld silver, bearing the initials " G. C." The invitation is beautifully engrossed on satin, and is signed by over 20,000 persons. satin, and is signed by over 20,000 persons. The President received the delegation in the Cabinet room. Mayor Francis made a short acairees, in which he said that, while the people of St. Louis would be glast and honored to receive a visit from the President at any time, it would probably afford them greater pleasure if he could arrange to be in St. Louis during the Grand Army encampment in September next. The committee, he said, desired to supplement the invitation of the Grand Army men, but if the Fresident could not come during their encampment, they would like him to come whenever he found it convenient, and they would assure him a warm welcome.

The President made a brief reply in which, after expressing his appreciation of the compliment extended to him, he said that while it was absolutely impossible to anticipate the exigencies of the public service so far ahead, he could not now see why he should not visit St. Louis at the time indicated—about the inst of September. He said, therefore, that he would take pleasure in accepting their kind invitation. The delegation applauded vigorously. Mayor Francis said that he had always heard it was hard to got the President repided, "Yes, but when I do I usually carry it out," The delegation was then presented individually to the President. The committee subsequently extended invitations to members of the Cabinet. The President received the delegation in the

President and Mrs. Cleveland Will Not Viste

NEW HAVEN, May 23.-The President and Mrs. Cleveland will be unable to attend the monument dedication services on June 17 for reasons given in the following letter, received early this morni

following letter, received early this morning:

Executive Marsion, Wassington, May 20, 1887.

The Hon. Sommed A. Fork. Mayor one Chestrages, &c.

My Dran Siz: The invitation which was tendered me a
few weeks are to he present on the occasion of the dedication of the soldier are to the occasion of the dedication of the soldier and the size in mument at New
itaves on the 17th day of sallows monument at New
itaves on the 17th day of sallows monument at New
itaves on the 17th day of sallows monument at New
itaves on the 17th day of sallows morning were definitely fixed. I sincerely regret I am only obliged to reimpulse the anticipations of joining in class interesting
exercises, which will serve as a tribute of the and yen
eration to the particulan of the som of Connecticut
illustrated in all the wars of our country. The continguals are
of a State so rich as yours in honorable traditions, and
isted to heroic secrifice, and so full of the sturdiness
which a hardy love of liberty teaches do well to erect to
the memory of her failed heroes monuments which
shall constantly remind future generations that all they
have and all they enjoy was dearly bought and that
their inheritance of peaceful prosperity is charged with
an obligation of honor and affection for those from whom
it descended, and with a duty of lis preservation by the
exercise of patriolic citizenship. Fours very truly
Geoves Universes.

The Fastest Boat in the World.

Prom the London Felegraph.

Messra. Thorneyeroft, the torpedo-boat builders of Chlawick, have just completed a new torpedo
boat for the Spanish Government, which for speed has
beaten anything that has yet been built. The new boat
beaten anything that has yet been built. The new boat
inches and draws in length, has a beaten of 14 feet of
inches and draws in length, has a beaten of 16 feet of
inches and draws in length, has a beaten of 18 feet of
two parts of the second of the land of the land
of each other, while the steering gear consists
entirely of each other, while the steering gear consists
of each other, while has been the handlest vessel of
carred rudders which make her the handlest vessel of
carred rudders which make her the handlest vessel of
carred rudders which make her the handlest vessel of
carred fraught she stained the extraordinary speed of
day, was 18-84 knots with the natural draught.

On a trip the other day with the tide in her favor and
forced fraught she stained the extraordinary speed of
dis 01 knots, or a rate of nearly 83% miles an hour. Her
times yeareday on the measured knot were, for two runs
of a fraught she stained the extraordinary speed of
dis 01 knots, or a rate of mearly 83% miles an hour. Her
times yeareday on the measured knot were, for two runs
of a fraught she stained the extraordinary speed of
dis 01 knots, or over fuiry mile and has
speed of 26 its knots, or over fuiry miles and has
speed of 26 its knots, or over fuiry miles and has
speed to carry four Schwartskofts torpedoes, and will
mount four Nordenfeldt machine guns. From the London Telegraph.

The Longest Words Known. From the Pall Mall Gazette. A Berlin newspaper has been offering prizes or long words, and this is the stately winner:

Transvaaltruppentropentransporttrampelthiertreibe The interpretation of this somewhat involved idea would be "The tearful tragedy of the marriage "(though with tragedy and why tearful)" of a dromedary driver on the transport of the Transvaal troops to the tropics." Another signatic attempt at alliterative word making looks hardly less appalling: elmannenmassenmenchelmördermohr rmonomentenmacher; Makkamusel

which is supposed to mean "the maker of a marble monument for the Moorish mother of a wholesale assau-sin among the Museulmans at Mecca." It is only in Ger-many that they can do this sort of thing. Mr. Wall's New Job.

It has long been suspected at Delmonico's and the clubs but the investigations of an enterprising journalist have settled the matter beyond peradvenure. Mr. F. Barry Wall. the king of the dudes, is under a salary to boom a certain brand of champagne. It is a light and pleasing business for those who like it, and it pays well.

A Canadian View of Maine Low. Maine has abolished the death penalty. It comes higher down there to open a bottle of beer than it does to kill a man. THE NATIONAL DRILL.

Comp Washington Formally Opened by Gen. Augur-The First Bress Farade. WASHINGTON, May 23 .- The national drill was formally opened to-day. A corps of police-men cleared a space about the flag staff in front of the camp headquarters, in the monu-ment lot. The Washington Light Infantry Corps, headed by the Third Artillery band, marched in and formed in hollow square. Gen.
Augur and his staff entered the square and
stood with uncovered heads while the Chaplain, Capt, Charles M. Pyne, evoked God's blessing upon the camp, the officers and sol-diers, the people, and the Government of the United States. A large new garrison flag was holsted to the masthead, and as it unfolded to

hoisted to the masthead, and as it unfolded to the breeze the band saluted it, with "The Star Spangled Banner." The troops presented arms and the surrounding crowds enthusiastically cheered. Three general orders which had previously been brinted were then promulgated. They contain the names of the staff officers, the daily routine of duty, and the rules for the government of the camp.

Ex-Gov. Bavaridge of Illinois, Gen. Sheridan and Col. Sheridan. Gen. Swaim, and a number of other high army officers visited the camp and paid their respects to Gen. Augur.

The light infantry of Chester, S. C., which arrived to-day, brought with them the old paimetto flag that was the first flag to be planted on the walls of the city of Moxico.

At F. M. a large waste basket filled with sealed envelopes were placed on a table in front of one of the assistant Adjutants-General, and the competitive drills having been summoned, the drawing for positions in the competitions took place.

Aside from the formal assumption of command by Gen. Augur this noon, the only military general expectise of the day was the dress parade at 5 P. M. in the enclosed ellipse upon the White lot. Only three corps—the Second Oldo Regiment, the Louisville Legion, and the Washington Light Infantry participated. The three corps were evidently at their best, and their prefiminary evolutions as they filed into the amphitheatre-like enclosure and into line, were as near the perfection of concerted movements as it seems possible for human beings to attain. They called forth rounds of appliause from the spectators on the grand stand. The Marine band furnished the musio.

A. "Dyorama," which was intended to be a realistic portrayal of the fight between the Marine band furnished the musio.

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A. "Dyorama," which was intended to make the movements of the vessels visible were turned at one of the operatives was somewhat injured, though probably not se one of the operatives was somewhat injured though probably not seriously.

Mayor Howitt Tackles the Horse Railroad The horse railroad men, headed by Henry Hart, were before the Railroad Committee the Board of Aldermen yesterday to defend the sanding of their tracks. Mayor Hewitt was there, too, and he astonished and rather annoyed the railroad men by his practical knowl-

edge of the business.
The argument of the railroad men was that

The argument of the railroad men was that the sanding of the streets is necessary for the protection of the horses; that it would be cruel to stop it, and Superintendent Alkman of the S. P. C. A. said so, too.

Mayor Hewitt Interrupted the eloquence of President Hart by showing that it is cruel to human beings to put the sand in the streets. He quoted Dr. Agnew and other physicians in denunciation of the practice of sanding the streets and torturing the eyes of mankind. He could not brook the idea of giving all the companies the right to make the streets dirty as fast as they are cleaned. He concluded that there would be iess danger of horses slipping if the companies did not make one horse do the work of two, He suggested that the roads are now bended at five times their value and are making 20 per cent. and can afford to roughen up the pavement, or to adopt some other expedient besides making the streets dirty.

The Mayor tackled some of the railroad men rather fiercely. To Superintendent Newell of the Broadway road he said:

Your contract requires you to keep the pavement in order and you do not do it. There are sight superstants.

Your contract requires you to keep the pavement in order, and you do not do it. There are eight gutters that are dangerous to the public, and you have been notified, and I propose to see that the Corporation Coursel prosecutes you. The public will not stand this longer.

Mr. Newell suggested that the tracks were the best that could be had, and Mayor Hewitt snapped him up again and said: snapped him up again and said:

I designed them myself and I know. They were made expressity so that the public would not use them, and I always said the public would not submit to them.

President Hart produced a sample of clean sand from his pocket and rubbed in on his cuffs to show that the cuffs were not soiled. But the Mayor remarked that clean sand was very different stuff from the same material produced by pounding under hoofs and wagon lines. Said he: This powdered sand cuts the muscles of the eye and cuts the lungs offmen. While I am Mayor I will not pur-

The committee will have another hearing.

The Patal Link in the Chain of Evidence

From the Evening Sun. Some of our contemporaries appear to us to miss the main point in the trial of Greenwell, who was last week convicted of the murder of Lyman S. Weeks. The prosecution did not make out a perfect case against him. The chain of circumstantial evidence was strong, yet it was imperfect. It did not make it appear imposanybody but Greenwell. But it was his defence that orged the fatal link, and it was undoubtedly that which led Judge Moore to intimate that the verdict was just. his witnesses lied on the stand. An innocent man would have told the truth, and, no matter what other crime be might have been committing at the time of the murder he would have confessed it and proven his presence else where. That Greenwell could not do. Instead he lied, and a lie in an attempt to establish an alibi is fatal to it. That is the reason why the verdict of the jury must be regarded as a just one. Greenwell himself forged he fatal link.

The Beverly Division Bill Vete. BOSTON, May 23,-The text of Gov. Ames's reto of the Beverly Davision bill was sent to the House of Representatives this afternoon. In it he says: "If the sill involved only the question of the division of Beverly bill involved only the question of the division of Beverly I should healtate to set up my opinion against that of the Legislature, but under the recent investigation it appears that very large sums of money, altogether disproportionate to the honest necessities of the case, have been raked and expended in the promotion and passage of the life. While, of course, no member of the Legislature has bill. While, of course, no member of the Legislature has been considered to the legislature of the member of the legislature in the faction of the Legislature. The foregraphic to the bill the Legislature, which had committed itself to the bill before the exposure of the methods for its promotion, will agree with him that it is better that the Executive, approaching it for the first time and finding it tainted, should vato it.

WASHINGTON. May 23.-The Supreme Court lecided the "driven well patent cases" to-day. Th Court holds that the grounds upon which it is eing for a different invention from that described in being for a different invention from that described in the original patent, cannot be austained; that the invention had not been anticipated by others; and that there is a clear case of infringement. The validity of reisared patent No. 4.372 issued to Nelson W. Green, is therefore sustained. The effect of the decision is to render all users of driven wells not authorized under the Green patent liable to damages for infringement.

The importance of this litigation and the extent to which the people of the country are interested in its shown by the fact that the number of driven wells in the United States is somewhere between 500,000 and 1,000,000.

To Restore Ratiway Indomnity Lands. WASHINGTON, May 23.—The Secretary of the WASSINGTON, May 28.—The Secretary of the Interior to-day issued a rule upon the land grant railroads which have either made selection of all the lands to which they are respectively entitled, or have selected all litable to such selection in leu of those test in place within the innits of their respective rants, to show cause on or before June 27 why the order of the damage from settlement of such lands within the indemnity limits of their several roads should not be revoked, and the lands therein embraced restored to settlement. A rule similar in all respects, as see as to the date upon which it is made returnable, June 28, has been issued by the Secretary to those roads which have not informed the interior bepartment to what extent they are entitled to lands within their indemnity limits by reason of those lost in place of their respective grants.

Counting Uncle Sam's Cash.

Washington, May 23.—Acting Secretary Thompson to day appointed a committee to make an examination of the books and assets of the office of the examination of the books and assets of the office of the United States Treasurer, incident to the transfer of that office from Mr. Jordan to Mr. Hyatt. The examination will involve an actual count of all the money in the Treasury, including \$107,000,000 in paper money in the Treasury, including \$107,000,000 in the cash vault. \$61,000,000 in standard silver dollars, \$25,000,000 in opinion of committee will have the assistance of seventy-rive persons, including expert counters. The count began this afternoon, and can hardly be finished inside of two months. Treasurer Byatt will formally assume charge of the office to morrow morning. Postmasters Appointed.

Washington, May 23.-The President has appointed the following named Postmasters: Marvin Sackett at New Lebanon, N. Y., vice Fanny L. Bacon, commission appired, and Prank Makeon, reappointed at Bobbs Ferry, N. Y. The Postmaster-General has appointed at the following named fourth-class Fostmasters W. W. Bania, Hills Gale, N. J., Prancia, R. Walker, Corinta, N. T., and John H. Hanmor, Jordanville, S. T.

NO ARBITRATION FOR SILVERSMITHS

The Manufacturers Pecline-A State In-On Saturday this letter was sent from

Albany to every one of the manufacturing silversmiths: Gurranty The State Board of Mediation and Arbi GENTLEMEN: The State Board of Mediation and Arbitration having received information that a difficulty extess between your company and some of its employees, respectfully requests, in accordance with chapter 63 of the Lawsof 1887, that your representatives confer with a member of said Board on Monday, May 23, at 1 P. M., at the Metropolitan Hotel, with a view of devising some method, if possible, whereby a settlement of said difficulty may be arrived at. Very respectfully yours, p. F. Donoram,

Notices were sent also to D. A. 49 and to the Atlas Association, the Unknown Artists, and other local assemblies of the Enights of Labor to which the silversmiths belong.

Mr. Donovan found waiting for him at the Metropolitan Hotel yesterday George W. Dunne, Chairman of the Board of Arbitration and Strikes of 49; D. J. Mahony, C. J. Dodd, and H. A. Pinckney of the Allas Association, and B. M. Abell, James Rooke, and T. J. Fromme of the Unknown Artists, No representatives of the employers came, but letters soon arrived from all the firms. Dominick & Hoff wrote:

There is no trouble between us and our men. We

There is no trouble between us and our men. We have a number at work, and any man desiring to be in war employ has but to apply at our office, if we can gree upon terms.

Tiffany wrote:

they come as free men, untranmelled by any above or ganization.

The Gorham Company said that they were organized under the laws of Rhode Island, and had no use for arbitration in New York.

The Whitting Manufacturing Company said that some of their men were out, but through no fault of the company. All the manufacturers wrote to much the same effect.

Commissioner Donovan took the statements of the men. They said that the bosses had conspired to prevent them from earning a living. Donovan said that he would submit the testimony to the full Board in seasion to-day at Albany. If in the opinion of the Board it is necessary, the Board can proceed with the inquiry with the power to summon witnesses conferred upon any court of record. Mr. Donovan said that an inquiry would undoubtedly be ordered.

REFORM-AND JOHN SHERMAN!

Can this be the Mugwamp-Pinkston Programme for 1888 ; George William Curtis talked of "The Political Situation" to about 200 members and guests of the Commonwealth Club at its dinner at the Metropolitan Club last night. Here

One thing more important than party is a manly, reasonable, American independence of party.

Those who don't belong to a party too much make

party worth belonging to at all.

Civil service reform aims to restore to the people their civil service reform aims to restore to the people their rights, and to the officeholder his political independence; to tear down the vest mass of corruption that, like a mammoth webb, has overspread the public weal.

Neither party is for civil service reform, although more Republicans than Democrats are civil service reformers.

Amid innumerable, incalculable difficulties President Cleveland has endeavored to carry out his honest convictions. He has met with enormous obstacles, and the most enormous is the Democratic party. You all know how the Kennacky resolutions endorsed his policy!

The Republican party occupies to-day, as nearly as may be, the postilot toward the Temperance party that the Whig party forty years ago occupied toward the Abolition party. The latter became the Republican party and swallowed the Whig.

The Labor party, on the other hand, may do to the Democratio party what the Temperance party promises to the party of the election in 1888 will depend more on the candidates than on the parties they represent. This happy result will be due to the action of the independent voters in 1884. [Applause.]

"Sitting on the fence" thus has proved to be the post of political honor and of American independence.

The independents till hold the balance of power.

Incidentally Mr. Curtie spoke of John Sher-

Incidentally Mr. Curtis spoke of John Sher-man as about the purest and ablest man in public life.

Counsel for Dr. George W. Bull, who insists that he is not so much of an inebriate as to need a guar-dian, asks Judge Barrett to order the committee of his dian, asks Judge Barrett to order the committee of his estate to pay him money to cover the expenses of an appeal to the General Term. Judge Barrett refuses, and adds that it is the duty of the attorney and counsel for. Buil to discourage these factious and useless proceedings, and to advise this unfortunate man to a course which will promote his true and best interests; and certainly the attempt to fritter away still more of his estate, which has aiready been, to say the least, injudiciously depleted, abould not be permitted.

A Produce Exchange Caucur A caucus of some of the big men of the Produce Exchange was held yesterday, and Mr. Alexander E. Orr was nominated for President, Mr. C. C. Burke for Vice-President, and Mr. Daniel Barnes for Treasurer. A com-Fresident, and Mr. Daniel Barnes for Treasurer. A com-mittee will acquaint the nominess of their selection, and the ticket will be completed some time this week. So far as known the ticket speculators and their followers favor Bran Thomas for Vice-Fresident. Max Jacoby for Treasurer, and they are willing to give Mr. Burke a piace in the Board of Managers. They will not act upon Mr. Orr's nomination until he has declared his views as to the reduction of the debt hanging over the Exchange.

The Board of Trade in Paterson has selected John J. Brown. President of the First National Bank, and the Knights of Labor selected the Rev. J. B. Galloway, the pastor of the Third Presbyterian Church. These two have selected Peter Ower, an old citizen, and in turn the three have selected thirteen men. Now the Board of Trade and the Knights of Labor will alternate. Soard of Trade and the Knights of Labor will alternately reject one until only one man is left, and this one will be the President of the new Board of Arbitration to settle questions between capital and labor without strikes or lockouts.

In a Hurry to Lay a Cable in Third Avenue Without awaiting the fate of the pending bill at Albany to allow any horse railroad company to adopt cable traction, the Third Avenue Ruiffoad Comadopt cable traction, the Third Avenue Raifroad Com-pany will ask the Supreme Court on Thursday to order the Commissioner of Public Works to allow the company to lay a cable from 184th street to the City Hall. Gen. Newton has declined to grant a permit and the city will oppess the application. Mayor Hewitt holds that cable roads can pay much more to the city than horse rail-roads do.

\$1,500 for Commissioner Matthews to Pay. Dock Commissioner Matthews has \$1.500 to pay because Frank Civille, the Harlem real estate agen pay occause Frank Civilie, the Hariem real estate agent who should have been produced in the General Sessions Court yesterday, did not appear. Civille was sentenced to two years' imprisonment for swindling Mrs. Mary Herier The Court of Appeals affirmed his conviction and he was to be resentenced yesterday. It is said that he is in California.

Arguments in the Hoyt Will Contest.

Arguments upon the appeal from the decison of the Surrogate sustaining the will of Millionair Jose Hoyt were heard by Justices Van Brunt, Brady, and Daniels in the Supreme Court, General Term, yesterday, Gen. Butler and others appeared for Miss Mary Ireue Hoyt, the appellant, and Ethu Roct, Joseph M. Choate, and exhaus Charles P. Lady for the executors of the will. Decision was reserved.

Keep Seber When You Visit Union Hill. The Union Hill Common Council appointed twenty-five special policemen on Saturday to preserve the peace on Sunday. The policemen, instead of getting a salary, are to get a half of all fines imposed on their prisoners. On Sunday each policeman made an arrest, almost all of the prisoners being accused of drunken-ness. Fines of \$10 and \$15 were imposed. The majority of the prisoners were New Yorkers.

The Marquis's Meat Company.

Judge Bartlett denied yesterday an applicaion made by John B. A. Mulialy, a stockhol National Consumers' Meat Company, for an injunction to restrain the Marquis de Morea and other trusiees from disposing of the property of the company. He stated that he would grant an order to show cause why they should not be enjoined.

D. O. Mills Gives 880,000 for a School. D. O. Mills has given about \$80,000 for the purpose of erecting a new building on the grounds of Bollevue Hospital, which will be used mainly as a train-ing school for male sures. The museum of the late Dr. James H. Wood will be put in the top story of it.

To Mr. Baker of France. You have got to the top of the heap, A place you are likely to keep, As you're not a bit of a Quaker; Is something that's open to doubt and nobody knows, Mr. Baker.

A popular Minister there, Who likes to make other folks stare, In peaceful designs no partaker; You ride on the crest of the wave, But whether to ruin or save. There's nobody knows, Mr. Baker

The Watch on the Rhine is so long. And the legion of watchers so strong. It is likely to prove a heart breaker: it yet your flerce eyes you must strain To gaze at Alsace and Lorraine In the grasp of the foe, Mr. Baker. Bevenge may be sweet or may not,

Depending on how it is got, And what the toy costs to the maker; But war is a terrible thing. And seidom a blessing can bring That equals its price, Mr. Baker. hight giadly would you imitate The deeds of Mapoleon the Great The deeds of Mapoleon the Great, And become a first-class vengeance claker; But, oh! 'twould be worse than absurd To go, like Mapoleon the Third, To Godan and a jadi, Mr. Bakes. PUMPING FELIX MCLOSKEY.

A Skeleton in John Anderson's Family-

The Hon. Felix McCloskey had the witness chair again when Mary Maud Watson's at-tempt to break the will of her grandfather, the millionaire tobacconist, John Anderson, was renewed in Judge Lawrence's court yesterday, Mr. McCloekey, who was John Anderson's part-ner, testified that he and John Charles Anderson, the residuary legates, were bad friends at the dissolution of the firm, because Charles had refused to dissuade his father from a loan of \$40,000 on worthless collateral. John Anderson told the witness that Charles had a hold on

him, and referred to a domestic scandal.

Mr. McCloskoy's partnership with John
Anderson lasted five years. When it expired the witness insisted on a renewal for the same term. Charles opposed, and, speaking to his

You will have to do what I tell you; otherwise one of us will go to State prison, and it will not be me."

The old gentleman begged for three years,

The old gentleman begged for three years, then two, then one. At this witness exclaimed: "Stop, I will withdraw." Charles Anderson was cruel, vindictive, and unprincipled.
Once, said Mr. McCloskey, when John Anderson compained that the ghost of his wife was bothering him, the witness came to his relief by getting him drunk on champagne. John Anderson also held conversations with Garibaid's ghost before Garibaidi died. He once talked of suicide, and said he had a pain in his head, which he would blow out if he could not get it out some other way.

Mr. Anderson was easily swindled. Once he lent \$100,000 on mock diamonds, and once \$30,000 to start an ethercal manufacturing enterprise, "Can't remember all the petty larcenies," said the witness.

Mr. McCloskey was questioned about his own honors and dignities, and gave a list of them winding up with, "I was in politics, and had plenty of money."

On gross-examination Mr. McCloskey tostified that he was a Catholic.

Mr. Arnoux-To what branch do you belong the Greek, the Reman or the Aredicast.

Mr. Arnoux—To what branch do you belong, the Greek, the Roman, or the Anglican? The Witness—There is only one branch of the Catholis Church, and that is the Roman.

Church, and that is the Roman.

The witness said he believed in communication with departed spirits, and thought that prayer addressed to departed friends in paradise would have influence there. He believed in the communion of saints, but not in materialization of spirits.

He had been told by John Anderson that the latter got his start in life by smuggling cigars and solling them at a reasonable figure. He had told witness that he had smuggled more cigars into the country than there were people in it.

In it. In his later years Mr. Anderson was afflicted with gout, and his memory falled him. He could remember to go to dinner flaughter), but he forgot faces and names.

Some amusement was created by Mr. Argoux's propounding to the witness the now famous question: famous question:

And when in Washington, where you were in charge
of a steam engine, you answered an inquiry as to the
horse power of the engine, with the remark that it didn's
run by horse power but by steam?
The Witness—The incident mover occurred.
Q—it has been told of you? A.—Yes, it has been told.

A RIG \$95,000 HOLE IN A PAINTING

Mr. Studer Values his Salvator Rose at

Jacob H. Studer is seeking to recover from the Manhattan Storage Warehouse Comeny \$25,000 as damages for the destruction of a large painting. "On the Mediterranean," attributed to Salvator Ross. The case Is now on trial in the Court of Common Fleas, before Judge Van Hoesen and a jury. On April 3, 1883, the painting was shipped from the offices of Studer, in the Tribuse building, to the warerooms of the Manhattan Company, on Forty-second street, and when Studer next saw the painting is had a large hole in the corner of it. Mr. Studer testified that he purchased the painting about twenty years age and paid about \$17,000 for it. Until two years age he lived at Columbus, Ohio. He now values the painting at \$60,000.

The picture was exhibited in court, and showed a cut about 500 tand a quarter long, which had been patched up. The painting was viewed by several of the Judges of the other court-good judges, too-during the day. Artists will be examined to-day to testify as to its genuineness. The defence is that the painting was shipped at the risk of the owner.

SUNBEAMS.

-Miss Evira Delanoy, who was bitten in the arm by a rat in Porto Rico, six weeks ago, as recently told in this column has died in New London Country from blood poisoning.

—Petrified lobsters, clams, turtles, and the like are found in great abundance in the Santa Catalina

one, at a height of nearly 10,000 feet above the level of the sea.

—It has been computed that the death rate of the globe is sixty-seven a minute, 97,790 a day, and 35,639,635 a year, and the birth rate seventy a minute, 100,800 a day, and 36,792,000 a year.

-M. J. P. Harriman, an insurance man of Woonsocket, R. I., looks so much like Mr. Cleveland, both in form and feature, that more than once he has been taken for the President of the United States. -There was recently unearthed at Jack-

sonville, III., while excavations were being made for the asylum for the insane, an apple which is believed to have been buried fourteen years. The apple was in good condition considering its age.

—Six widows live on six adjoining farms

in the town of Venango, Pa., and, what is more remarkable, they are all Hendersona being the widows of the late Henderson brothers. Thomas. Stewart, William, and Alexander.

—A solid citizen of Wisconsin was so mad on returning home to find that during his absence his rife had had the shade trees in front trimmed so that

their beauty was ruined, that he refused to sleep in the house, spent the night in the barn, caught cold and died. —A Philadelphia firm makes a practice of giving an excellent lace cap, trimmed with invender ribbons, on which are embroidered the words, "One Hundred Years," to each woman in the State who lives to celebrate her one hundredth birthday. The latest re-cipient of the cap was Mrs. Mary Brunner of Derry, who

-Ed Peck of Woodstock, Ga., is noted in those parts for his skill in doing jobs that require delicacy and accuracy. Recently he mended the winding chain of a watch by drilling a hole so small that the point of a cedle served as a rivet. So small was the ame point used that its absence could not be detected by on sawing with the needle afterward.

-Andrew Meldrum of Denver deeded to his wife, some time ago, a house and lot and a ranch. In 1886 she secured a divorce from Mcidrum, who now succ to recover the property that he gave to ber, making the charge that before she secured her divorce her relations with Charley Mitchell, the handsome English prise fighter, were not what they should have been.

—The most expensive headdress in the British army is the bearskin, which lends such an im-

posing air to the members of the Foot Guarda. Each bearskin heimet costs £4 %s., and lasts six years. The feather bonnet of the Highlanders costs £5 %s. 2d., and lasts eight years. The brass heimet worm by the Household Cavalry costs \$1 Os. 2d., and lasts for eight years. -Essex, Mass., has a citizen whose greatest claim to distinction is his appetite, and that is re-markable. He will rise at 2 o'clock in the morning and eat a slice of meat, some eggs, several pieces of bread, out of ham, and perhaps a few potatoes. At 7 o'clock he

eats a hearty breakfast. At 9 he has another. About 10 he begins to grow hungry again. He is always craving food, and yet the doctors say that the man is well. -At the close of the recent session of the Connecticut Legislature that body, as has been its repre-hensible custom, voted to the newspaper reporters sums of money for "special services." William F. Clarke of the New House News recoived \$200. The proprietors of the New discharged him upon his refusal to turn the

money into the State Treasury, and then sent their own check for \$200 to the State Treasurer. This the Treas-urer has returned to the paper, saying he has no author-ity to receive it, and that he cannot take it without a special vote of the Legislature. -A steamer which arrived at Philadelphia from Antwerp the other day had among the passengers eight children, ranging from 2 to 14 years old, whose father had not been seen also he put them on board the vessel at Antwerp. Just before the ship left Antwerp the father made some trifling excuse to get ashore for a few moments and did not return, and the children were carried here unprovided for and without the address of any friend. The sidest how said that his children were any friends. The eldest boy said that his father treate

them very kindly, and had a great deal of money about his person when leaving the ship.

—Some months ago Miss Mary Kovar and —Some months ago Miss Mary Kovar and Charles Vauek of East Grand Forks. Dakota, were at a social gathering, and just for fun played the part of bride and groom in a mock marriage. It happened that the man who personated the clergyman was a justice of the Peace, and on the strength of this Vanek, who is an elderly man, recently insisted that Rise Kovar should go with him to bit with a hour strength of the Peace. with him to his claim shanty as mistress of his home. She refused, and vohemently denied that she was his wife. Vanck has given notice to the young men in the sattlement to keep away from his wife, and proposes to

THE HOT SPRIAL Mop the sweat from the foreise id, friend; And then, if you piese, get down on your knees. And pray hard that this "spell" may soon end. Mop! Mop! Mop! Oh, with diligence mop thy brow; And let no old gray inhabitant say That there o'er was a spring but as

Who can tall why if is, also! That in May we must die with the heat of July— Can it be it's the natural gas?